Several Persons Slaughtered. PREEDOM BLOODILY SUBDUED.

four correspondence from Kanesa reaches us irregularly, and Our correspondence from Kanasa reaches or irregularly, and very likely a great deal of it not only arrested, but destroyed on he way, by the Berder Ruffines new embodied under the officer, for the Pederal Government for the purpose of wholesale murder, error and robbery. Thus there are gops in our reports of the progress of events, and letters reach us long after the the progress of events, and letters ream us long after their time. On Saturday, for instance, we were enabled to publish dispatches forwarded on the 17m fast, by our faithful special cor-respondent in the Territory, while others of the same date and of the 16th and 11th only reached us last evening. We give them, hewever, in the order of their dates, and in so doing, do not need to commend them so the attention of an excited and justly indignant public.]

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, May 10, 1856. This morning there was a secret session for a &w hours. Branson was under examination, and a few of his neighbors, and the examination doubt-

less related to the murder of Dow. Hence, the secret session. About 11 o'clock the Committee

resumed the open investigation, Messrs. Howard and Sherman present. Mr. Oliver left this morning for home. Judge WAREFIELD sworn-Born in Kentucky; came to Illinois, to Iowa, to Kansas; was one of the first settlers of the Territory; gave testimony in regard to the rules established by the early squatters for the government of claims; at the first meeting held, July 1854, of which notice had been given, a large numbe of men from Missouri attended, and the residents finding that these men were determined to vote, adjourned the meeting. After the Missourians left the people reassembled, and passed laws regulating the holding of claims; they elected a Chief Justice, Marshal, and Recorder; a desire being manifested to amend the rules adopted for the government of claims, another meeting was called, of which, also, notice was given; at this meeting a large number of Missourians were again present; these men made speeches, and some of them made threats: after a great deal of argument and difficulty, a compromise between the actual residents and the Missourians was made by which two reports, one called a majority and the other a minority. (so far as this meeting was concerned,) and both of these reports were adopted, although they conflicted in many points; thus the difficulty was arranged. and thus was the Land Claim Squatter Laws adopted on the election for Delegate to Congress, November, 1854, witness was a candidate; went down to Frank lin two days before the election, and met large crowde of men coming up from Missouri; these men told witness and his companion where they came from; next day, in returning, also saw crowde going up into the Territory; one man told him that he was from Clay County, and that half Clay County would be there: fold witness (whom he took for a Pro-Slavery man that if he wanted to vote he must go to the place of election where there was two whisky barrels and bell them he wanted to record a claim; on the day of election witness went to the voting place; there were spward of 260 votes polled; there were not more than 50 residents in the district at that time, and a great many of these did not vote; one of the Judges of Election was a person he has never seen before or since there was abundance of whisky on the ground, and was distributed freely; there was probably 230 illegal votes polled that day; the men were armed; one man advised witness not to challenge votes or he would be killed; one man seized witness by the collar, and called him a "d-d Abolitionist;" when they got through voting they got into their wagons and carriages, and horses, and cried as they started down the road toward Missouri, "All aboard for Westport and Karsas;" witness took evidence of frauds in the district, and presented them, with another protest, to the Governor; the Governor said that there was no use of proceeding with contesting the election, unless he did it all over the Territory; advised witness to go to Congress and contest the election there; he could get mileage; witness identified many names as resi dents of Missouri, among others that of S.

H. Woodson (Col. Woodson of Independence);

The evening before the election, March 30, 1855, a

to the polls and found a large army of Missourians

who continued to arrive; they were armed; witness

was called upon to assist the Judges in filling out the

poll-books; this gave offense to the Missourians, who

cried to turn him out as he had no business there; the

Judges took the oath prescribed by the Governor;

voting began, when the Missourians crowded up and

demanded to vote; one of the Judges (Mr. Burson)

challenged the first of these men who offered to vote

and tendered him the oath; refused to take it; a great

sumult was visible outside, and there were eries to put

Wakefield out of the voting room; one of these men,

sory speech; advised the men to put white ribbon in

"Abelitionists;" an attack was made on the house

where the Judges and Clerks of Election were; some

tried to batter down the doors, and to prise a hole it

the wall with a lever; one of the Judges (a Pro Slavery

man named Ellison) seized the ballot box and rushing out with it cried, "Hooray for Missouri;" the other

two Judges asked Wakefield what they should do; he

told them to go down to the house of Ramsey, one o

them, which was only a few hundred yards off, and

draw up a protest to the Governor, stating the facts;

they did so; when going, S. G. Jones (Sheriff Jones)

called to them to stop, but they disregarded this; drew

up the protest, and all the residents who had assembled

there, signed it; after some of them had left, the Mis-

sourians came flocking down, and seeing a man go-

ing over the prairie ridge took after him, crying it

Bursen, he has got the poll-books; they took after

him, caught him, he had the poll-books; his name was

Umbarges; they brought him back and came down to

witness stepped into the house, got a double barreled

gun, cocked it; a great many of them presented pistols

der, or they would all be killed; witness wanted to

know on what terms first; they demanded that he

should go up to the polls and state whether he had ad-

vised the judges to take the poll-books; witzess told

them, where he was, that he had not given them this

advice, but would have done so if he could have got

near enough; witness went up to the polls, on their

promise not to molest him, and made a speech to them

one man cried "shoot him, he's too sassy;" another

man wanted to tie a white ribbon in his buttonhole for fear the boys would kill him; after some further

trouble witness went home; all the setual residents

had left then, or were leaving; witness being a candi-

date for the council made up a protest; the Governor set aside the election and ordered a new election, which

was held in May; at this election there were none but

resident voters; witness was elected for the Conscil,

and two other Free State men for the Assembly, got a

certificate from the Governor, attence ithe Log slature

convened at Pawree, was sworn in: when the Com-

mittee on Elections proceeded to investigate dispute-

when Mr. Howard requested him to confine himself

session of the Committee was brought to a ciose]

m; some of witnesses friends urged him to surren-

the bouse shouting "take Wakefield, dead or alive;

button-holes, so as to distinguish them from the

named Jackson, got on a log and made an inflamma

rty of men stayed at the house of witness; they went

the parties implicated in it were given]. THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

As the business accumulating on the hands of the

committee was considerable, and as they are

they have held a night session this evening, of

GEORGE F. WARREN SWOTH-Emigrated from New

Hampshire on the 11th of March, 1855; moved to

Leavenworth City, and was there at the election

March 30; the election was held at a small building west of the Leavenworth Hetel; the day before election

Missourians came flocking in from Weston, Parkville

Lexington and Independence and other points on the

Missouri River; they came in steamers; the hotel was

crowded the evening before with strangers; witness

was clerk there; these men freely said that they came

to vote; they were armed to the teeth; they justified

their conduct on the ground that the Emigrant Aid

Society had sent out voters: they said that by the

Kansas Nebraska bill they were entitled to vote; one

barrel shot-gun, bowie-knife and large butcher's

cleaver; polls were not opened till 10 o'clock; there

was a delay shout the Indees and Mr David Brown

was compelled to resign by threats; the Missourians

chose another in his place; there was a great crowd of

put a rope around the polls at different places: saw

people present, I should think twelve hundred; they

number of men from Clay and Platte Counties intro-

duce each other as captains of companies; cries from

those men of "Platte County boys come this

way," and "Clay County boys come this way;

they were in companies during the day, but voted sop

arately; they all voted; the Free-State men seeing

this state of affairs, held a meeting and determined not

to vote: not more than fifty or sixty votes were polled

by Free-State men; the polls were closed about dusk;

the Missourians voted all day; they voted for Richard

R. Rees and Z. J. Easton for the Council, and Mathias

M. Meckin and Paine for Representatives. Rees, Easton and Mathias lived at Leavenworth. Meckin

and Paine lived in Weston then, but have moved into

the Territory since then; some of the Free-State men

did not vote because they were intimidated, and others

because of the foreign vote; a protest was sent to Gov

Reeder; the steamer, New Lucy, came down during

the day and brought a large company from Weston,

Mo.; about 250 to 300 men; they had colors flying

they declared they had a right to vote under the Kan

saz-Nebraska bill; they returned between 2 and

o'clock to Weston; many of those who stayed at the hotel the night previous to the election went off with

ollected \$37; many of them offered me counterfeit

money, and bills that they knew I could not change

Missourians had not voted the Free-State men cot

have elected their candidates by a large majerity; wit-

ness is well acquainted with the dutrict; Mr. Rees

was not Postmaster at that time; after the Missourians

voted for him he was appointed Postmastter; there

was few houses in the town at that time, not more

than thirty frame buildings; but few settlers there or

in the vicinity. [Witness then testified to the lynch

ing of Mr. Phillips at Leavenworth, but as the par-

ticulars already given to the public are all fully sub-

stantiated I need not give them here. On this point

witness gave testimony that will show how those ar

rewarded who serve the Pro-Slavery interest. A Pro-

Slavery Committee had been shown to wait on Phillips

associate Editor of The Leavenworth Herald, has

since been appointed clerk in the Surveyor-General's

office: Scott Boyle is since appointed Clerk of the Un

ted States District Court under Judge Lecompte; El

More was made Deputy Marshal of Leavenworth

James M. Lyle was afterward Chief Clerk of the

Begus Legislature; Burnham, since made City Sur-

veyor; S. C. Posey, since a Territorial Serveyor, and

so on. The particulars of the affair and the names of

and order bim to leave the town. (

out paying their

bills; witness went after them and

man from Platte County had two revolvers, a doub

which the following is a report:

auxions to get to Leavenworth as soon as possible

From Our Special Correspondent

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 11, 1856. During the whole of yesterday and last night reports and dispatches from Free-State men who ve at different points in the Territory, arrived in Lawrence, all giving warning that armed men and munitions of war were quietly proceeding from those points toward Lawrence. Some little allowance must be made for the fears and excitement of those who had seen these movements, but there was enough of truth at bottom to give serious cause of alarm. That an armed Territorial Militia. which has embodied most of Burford's men and other Southerners, has been formed, and is now in threatening attitude, will not admit of a doubt. That they meditate the destruction of Lawrence there is too much reason to believe. It is stated that next Friday night is appointed for a secret and murderous attack on the place, and Lawrence is to be blotted out in blood and fire, and the perpetrators slink off like ghosts in the night. As evidence on this point, three distinct messengers have been sent by the Free-State men at Leavenworth, giving warning of these threats, and of preparations for them. A Pro-Slavery merchant of Kansas City, but a respectable man; has given warring that such an attack is meditated. A Free-State Missourian who lives in Lawrence, and who has just been on a visit to his friends on the Missouri Borders, was warned and begged by them not to return to Lawrence for twelve days yet; and a great many similar warnings have reached this place from many quarters, and as there could be no collision between these sources of testimony, it is clear that the Secret Blue Lodge of Missouri is at work, and that deeds of daring and unscrupulous violence are contemplated. The arrival of the large bodies of armed Southern emigrants, and the results of the Committee of Investigation have, doubtless, precipitated this. Like a gambler at his last throw,

elections, Gen. Coffee made a report adverse to his claims, stating that a man named Donaldson was entitled to the seat; witness made a speech to them, part Lecempton on Friday, in conference with the Proof which (particularly elequent) he proceeded to give Slavery men there. He left yesterday morning for his home in Missouri, making sundry apologies and facts; he lost his seat, members of the Council all promises of being at Leavenworth. Now, when veting against him save one. [With this the morning his presence might have been interposed to prevent the outrages of desperate men, many of them from The afternoon was all consumed with secret his district, who are according a threstening post- | are safe from violence.

Mr. Oliver has deserted the Commission, and de-

serted it in its hour of danger. He was up at

they stand prepared for desperate steps.

session, The committee were examining witnesses tion, he forsakes the Commission. His leave-taking relative to the murders of Dow and Barber. The at such a time is ominous; it is significant of the testimony given by these men it was impossible to course to be pursued, and of the position in which get, but from some of them I learned enough to be is placed. Mr. Oliver's position is a delicate say that it is a body of conclusive evidence, going and critical one. He is expected to make a minorto prove the statements as to these affairs published ity report favorable to his party, and has not the in THE TRIBUNE last Fall. I learn that the exvestige of a reason, an argument, or a fact to offer. amination discloses some startling facts, and fixes Sophistry and imprudent lies, such as Douglas the guilt on the parties with a good deal of cervends, might do in the absence of testimony. tainty. Branson himself (a quiet, peaceable old but on the top of such a body of damning man) is recounting the story of how he has been proof they would only be ridiculous. He and was hunted like a beast, not daring to go about might take a high and statesmanlike stand behis house till after night, while bands of armed men fore the country, and magnanimously ask to write were skulking about for him. The brother of the majority report, deprecate the outrages proven and state his previous ignorance of them; but here Barber, who had been with him when he was shot, gave testimony as to how his brother and himself again the past stands like a forbibbing specter. The testimony will convey the fact of his own parwere chased; that the party were company A, or a part of them, from Wakrusa: that Gen. Clark and ticipation in these affairs: -he could not stand Dr. Wood were of that party. As to the man who justified before his compeers in Congress as in the fired the shot. I will not probe the mystery by giveyes of the world, and the struggles of awakened conscience and honor would expose him to relenting his name, for the public will soon have it in an official way, and besides, every man of that inless and irremediable political ruin from his confamous company, who could follow a man, deliberetituency. And yet I believe that Mr. Oliver would like to ately see him shot, and leave him dead or dying on the prairie, are equally guilty with the blood-stained hand that brought agony to a widowed heart.

occupy ap honorable position. If he be a Border Ruffian legislator. I believe that he is so by a hard political fate, which is visited on him for an unwise, perhaps an unscrupulous, political ambition.

Mr. Whitfield has been gone since Thursday last, and is visiting, and, it is said, covenanting with the worthies at Lecompton. The Lecompton Uniona violent little Pro Slavery sheet just started, and filled with advertisements from Westport and other border towns-was out in an alarming extra yesterday, which says that war is declared, and that Messrs Howard and Sherman have declared it, and says they will be responsible for all that is to follow. It is filled with malicious lies, not having the shadow of foundation, in fact, and pours a torrent of disrespectful abuse on the heads of these two gentlemen. The object of this is too evident. It is a firebrand to excite the reckless spirits assembling around Lecompton. It is a subtle trick to break down what respect might be accorded to a Commission of Congress and to hound the Border Ruffians on them.

Col. Sumner was in town yesterday evening, and conferred with Mr. Howard. He will be down tomorrow. The Committee of Safety intend to appeal to him for protection.

THE CRISIS AT HAND. From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 17, 1856.

If there is a man on the American continent who does not consider the Slave Power inimical to republican institutions and dangerous to the most valued possessions and rights of our common country, he should stand on the soil of Kansas at the present moment. Political frauds, winked at by the authorities who ought to have prevented them, because those authorities have been corrupted by the potent arm of the Slaveocracy; the Free-State people of Kansas crushed by a despotism as little responsible to them, and as little regarding them, as the Russian and the Austrian did the unhappy aspirants for Liberty in Hungary; a people without law, with the emissaries of a corrupt Jadiciary, a corrupt Territorial Government, and a usurping and fraudulent Legislature, engaged in their ceaseless persecution—such are the fair fraits of the scheme to plant Slavery in Kansas; a scheme beginning in political rascality, and ending in war and confusion. Let those who fill the ears of easy po! iticians of the North with the cant cries: "Aholitionism," "Niggerism," and other sneers and slurs which can be conveniently heard to hide the truth, continue their servile trade, and mislead those whose selfish conservatism renders them but too easy victime. It is the free white people of America on whom the bonds are now to be cast, for an aristoeratic Slaveocracy must trample on their privileges and sacrod rights before they can succeed in their object. Much of this has already been dene, and the remainder trembles on the eve of its accomplishment.

It is vain to say that the difference is triffing, and that it will be easy to reconcile it. The interests are antagonistic and irreconcilable; the treachery of the Kansas-Nebraska bill brought them in conflict, and one of them must succumb. Wherever Slavery plants its footstep, there you create an aristocracy which, altogether independent of its effect on the negro, is degrading to free white labor, and dangerous to the rights of white

Last night had been fixed for an attack on Lawrence, but I heard two days before that it would be delayed, or I would have been there. I start this morning, as the sunshine sends a little light through the driving clouds. All of yesterday it rained, rained, rained, and through the darkness of the night the pitiless rain came down, but as I listened to it I remembered the camp of bloodthirsty scoundrels around Lawrence, and knew that the storm was on an errand of mercy. I have just learned from Lawrence that there is some intention of preparing for resistance, not to be used until the Marshal's posse have proceeded to over acts of violence. This is perhaps the best policy that can be taken now. A new Committee of Safety has been appointed in Lawrence. All from that quarter is ramor and uncertainty.

All of yesterday the Committee was in secret session, no doubt examining the murder cases. I have questioned some of the witnesses privately and have no doubt but the murder of Brown will prove to be one of the blackest atrodities on the records of crime. I have been told that Brown, when he saw that they meant to attack him, offered to fight any one, or any two of these villains, but unarmed as he was, they beset him. After cutting him with hatchets and knives till he fell down dving, be was kicked on the floor. He told them to let him alone, he was dying, but they still kicked and stamped on him, and one atrocious scoundrel is said to have stooped over the dying man and spat tobacco juice in his eyes. Such a monster you would think would be shunned by all honorable minds, but I have been told this man has recisced marks of confidence and high trust from the Governor.

Yesterday morning, just as the Committee were going into secret session, Gen. Richardson came in with a written answer to a question he had merely declined to answer the evening before. The question was, "Do you know of any regulation made "by this secret society (this question was one " of a series) relative to any evidence to be taken or given be'ore this Committee !" Mr. Richard. son said that he had not time to think of the question when it was first put, but had prepared an answer. It was: "The question is impertment and offensive, and could have originated only in the mind of a man who could himself be guilty of such an act." This reply is not very symmetrical as a literary production, but as a vulgar attack on the Committee, is plain enough. It is ominous of fgr. ther insolence to them, and I am not sure that they LEPORT OF A GENTLEMAN FROM LAW-

RENCE. We have conversed with Mr. Charles H. Brans combe, who left Lawrence on the morning of the 16th itst, on a mission to the President at Washington, to implore him to interfere and save the people of Lawrence from butckery and their property from total destruction by the infuriated Border-Ruffian mob-a mission on whose success the melancholy intelligence which we have received by telegraph and publish in another column, affords a conclusive commentary.

Mr Branscombe sees no reason to hope that the news of the destruction of Lawrence is not correct Indeed, he says that ro one not an eye witness to the facts can well conceive the constant and varied outrages to which the Free State men of Kansas have for some time past been subjected. Thus, for instance, on the 15th inst , a party of eleven Free State settlers were quietly at work, without arms, in a field at Beniia, some four miles from Lawrence, when they were suddenly surrounded by twenty five Missourians, armed to the teeth, who took them prisoners without any warrant or other authority. The Missourians carried them into a neighboring cabin, and with many cathe, ordered them to leave the Territory on pain of denth. "G-dd-n you, if you are ever caught here "sgain you shall be strung up! G) to Nebrasks, d-n you! You have no right in Kansas!" Such was the language of these ruffians who concluded by saying that they were coming to Lawrence in a few days to wipe out the d-d abolition city, and to kill or drive off every one of the inhabitants. After this admonition they released all of their prisoners but one, a Mr. Shimmons, formerly from Worcester Co., Mass., who had answered them with some spirit, and whom they carried away with them for further dis-

Another fact reported by Mr. Branscombe affords an Sustration of the spirit of the women of the Free-State of there. Previous to thus arresting the men in the field part of the same gang had visited the cabin of Mr. Shimmens for the purpose of stealing his revolver and Sharp's rifle. His wife was alone, and refused to give them up. She leveled the revolver at the leader, but ust as she was about to pull the trigger one of the uffians seized her arm from behind and took the weapons from her, after which they left her with the same brutal menaces as were addressed to the men in the field

Robbery has been practiced without restraint upon the Free State people. Cows and other animals have continually been killed and carried off to the camp of the Ruffians at Lecompton. One man was forced to drive his own cow there, when she was taken from him and killed before his eyes. These instances are given as specimens from among many others, and are by no means the worst that might be reported, as those who have read our recent Kansas letters are

Mr. Branscombe was at Lawrence when they reeived the reply of Marshal Donaldson to the request of the people to be informed as to the precise nature of is demands, and declaring that they contemplated no existance to the laws. Of this document, it may be emembered, our special correspondent was unable to forward a copy. Mr. Branscombe describes it as ex-ceedingly coarse and insolent in its manner. The only points of complaint which the Marshal brought against the people of Lawrence were: 1. The shooting of . The applause of the people when Reeder declared he would not be arrested on the process for contempt of court; and 3. The existence of a military

organization in the town. Gov. Reeder, Mr. Branscombe believes, is safe to Iowa. He left Kansas, as our readers will remember we were informed by our special correspondent, on the carnest advice of Messrs, Howard and Sherman, of the Congressional Committee, who thought that his ab sence would remove a cause of collision between the people of Lawrence and the United States ps or Border marauders. We now learn that assassination had been determined on by the latter, and that it was for that purpose that he was to be taken to Lecompton. For this the subpens was issued to bring him before the Court, and for this the writ of arrest for contempt, and the indictment for high treason were also arranged. The indictment was found by the Grand Jury without hearing a single witness. Mr. Branscombe fears that Gov. Robinson will also be assassinated. He was to be taken from Lexington, Mo., where it will be remember ed he was detained by a mob, up to Lecompton, on the requisition of Gov. Shannon, on Sanday last, the 18th

Such is the aspect of Kansas as described by this rentlemen. The reign of terror there lacks nothing o being perfect. Assassinations, robberies, outrages and violence of every description are freely practiced, while the United States troops, fully authorized to aid and support the Border Rufflan authorities, are forbidden by the orders they have received from the President to do enything to protect the Free-State settlers from slaushter and their fields and houses from devastation. Such is the result of Popular Sovereignty as expounded by Senator Douglas, and enforced with all the power of the Government by President Pierce.

A DAY LATER FROM LAWRENCE.

We have had an interview with Mr. W. P. Taft of Brooklyn, who on yesterday (Wednesday) reached this city, having left Lawrence, in Kansas, on Saturday merning last, (the 17th.) being two days later than the letter in to-cay's paper, and which Mr. T. also had the kindness to bring to us. The news by Mr. T., therefore, is the very latest, as he had a very quick run of less than two days from Kansas to St. Louis. Mr. T. left Kansas City, in Missouri, on Sanday. We have heard enough from Mr. Taft to convince us that the cause of the Free-State party is desperate. Business is churcy suspended in the Territory, and men without means must leave or starve. Gov. Shannon has called out what he terms the militis, which is en From The Cleveland Daily Herald, May 22. has called out what he terms the militis, which is ca tirely composed of Missonrians, Alaba mans, South Carolinians, and Georgians, who being carolled are der pay, and thus nearly 2,000 of the vilest humani ty are encamped along the river for the express pur-lose of thrusting the Territorial laws down the throats of citizens of Lawrence, or marder them, or drive them from the Perritory.
The troops of the Federal Government are not relied

upon by Shannon and his knaves, for, having some bu

upon by Shamon and his knaves, for, having some hit-manity about them, they will not do the bidding of the Ruffiars. Col. Samner and his officers and men are stignatized as: "d-d Abolitionists."

I put the attempted arrest of Keeder on the writ of attachment issued by Le Compte, Reeder was pre-vailed on to fly, and thus save his own life and that of the people of Lawrence—for the vengeance sworn against Lawrence is because Reeder there refused to be arested, and because that is a strong Free-Soats town. Up to last Saturday, Reeder had not been heard from.

A camp of South Carolinians and Missourians near compton numbers 800, and is daily receiving ditions. Another camp of 125 are about a mile and half from Lawrence. The camp on Friday last ar-sted eleven men, nine of whom, after being warned have the Territory, were released, but two are still

Every man passing up or down by land is arrested sno searched. Even letters are broken open and ream. Houses are pillaged, provisions are stolen and every kind of demodation committed.

expected on Lawrence, but on the boat Mr. I. was too by Missourians that Tuesday was the day, and it is probable the town is laid low before this. The estimens of Lawrence were not in a posture for defense, although they had some arms and ammu-

Another package of testimony was brought down pon the same boat by Mr. Bronson, who, by the aid: Mr. Taft, and Mr. John Hawes of St. Johnsbury, t., two had accompanied Mr. Taft all through Kanass, was able to keep it away from Rafflan han is; so but, before this, it is safely at Washington.

The story of Kansas, in short, is just this: Every means to make it a Slave State seeming to be fruitless, except by driving Free State men from the Peritory, Shathon and Marshal Donaldson bave, on the strength of Render's refusal to waive his exemption from arrest, emolted all the ruffians from the Slave States as so much the little under pay. These seconds militia under pay. These assassin entriery boas 14 days' service entitles them to 160 acres of nd, benides their pay entities them to less array of no. hendes their pay and rations. Thus an army of reclievery man is quartered upon Kam as to est out substance, destroy business, and free the Ferricory of Free Scale man. Thus, too, when a force of Gov-inent theory, sufficient for every purpose of arrest and protection, is within call. The world affords at the which has as parallel in victors. Not a man has

resisted, even to the waving of his hand, the acts of Col. Summer's troops; and yet these troops are not called upon, but cutthroat rabbers and murderers are armed by Shannon with United States gues, and their

armed by Shanson with United States gues, and their expenses paid with United States money!

This last scheme, concocted by the agents of this Administration for the purpose of fastening Slavery upon Kansas, will probably be successful.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, May 15, 1856. There is one thing that threatens to ruin our cane. Thousands of as good and true men as the country can beast of, allured by the glowing descripcountry can boast of, allured by the glowing description of the country, with its boundless resources, are attracted hither, but most of them with little or no means beyond sufficient to bring them here. They find upon arrival that provisions are enormously high, that they must pay at least \$3.50, and in most cases \$4 a week for their board. This immediately swallows up their little all; and they, in despair, are compelled to teture whence they came. While, upon the other hand, the Pro-Slavery party are reveling in ease and insury, supported by Southern capital and guaranteed against want.

sinst want. Thus, you see, the disadvantages under which Free dem labors, when brought in contrast with Slavery What shall be done? How shall we avert this impend ing rund Cannot the North do something for these sufferers? Something must be done, and that shortly, or all is lost. Every steamer that returns to St. Louis. or all is lost. Every seamer that returns a bound be citizens of Kausas, and would be if anything could be done to relieve them from embarrassment for a few months, or until the present excitement subsides. Let it be distinctly understood, then, that men! men!—and not only men, but money! are needed, and must

come, or Kansas is lost!

After having traveled, more or less, in twenty out of the thirty one of these United States, I am prepared to the thirty one of these United States, I am prepared to give it as my opinion that it is probably not equaled, and positively not excelled, in point of beauty or wealth of resources, by any of them. But, alas! beauty and undeveloped wealth can avail nothing at present to the class in whose behalf I plead. The only consolation I can have now is, that the great-cause of Liberty is the cause of God, and after using what means we can make available, we must trust the result with Him. So far as I am concerned, I shall stay a while longer anytow and, if possible, weather it out.

So far as I am concerned, I shall stay a while longer anyhow, and, if possible, weather it out.

The citizens of this place are a toble set of fellows; very intelligent, and ordinarily very ent-eprising; and if any people can stand under the stunning hlows which are constantly dealt them by the Slave Power, they will do it. But it seems crushing and almost irresistible. Fifteen hundred Missourians are now encamped, and have been for weeks about four miles from the city.

In haste, W. F.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE MARSHAL.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.
LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, May 16, 1856.

Leavesworth, K. T., Friday, May 16, 1856.

I left Lawrence yesterday forenoon, on foot, and arrived in this city at midnight. The road runs through the Irdian Reservations—the most feetile, beauniful, well-watered and heavily timbered section of the Territory; but a journey on foot by this route, at this season of the year, is far from agreeable. Branches and marshes and much holes have to be crossed, and some of the streams are so swellen that it is necessary for a traveler to disrobe to an extent that would totally disqualify him from introduction to a lady. If the next man who travels it escapes without a cold, he will be more locky than either my companion or myself.

Mr. Sloeum, the first Free-State Mayor of this city, has just arrived from Lecompton, with a letter from Gov. Shannon to Col. Sunner. The nature of its contents are nuknown. He was in the camp near Lecompton yesterday, and says that there are from 800 to 1,200 men there. If Col. Sommer's troops are ordered out, there will be difficulty at Lawrence.

The rabid men in Lecompton hate the soldiery. They recently discovered, to their astenishment, that a large majority of them sympathize with the people of Lawrence. They say that the troops cannot be rehed on. This is the reason why Governor Snannon permitted the Marshalto call out the "law and order" anarchiass.

Mr. Ohver is here. I had a tak with him this morning. He returned from Westport on Sanday.

I told him that I had beer informed that he voted at Kickapoo on the 30th of March—made five inflammatory speeches to the invaders from Missouri.

He said he hoped some man would teetify to such I left Lawrence yesterday forenoon, on foot, and ar-ved in this city at midnight. The road runs through

tory speeches to the invaders from Missouri.

He said he hoped some man would testify to such statements under oath. He would instanty cause him to be arrested for perjury, resign his seat in the Committee, insist on being sworn in as a witness, and deny

mittee, insist on being sworn in as a witness, and deny the charge in general and in detail.
He said, on his honer as a gentleman, that he never voted in Kansas; never offered to vote; never thought of voting; never advised any man to vote; but, on the contrary, tried to dissuade men from voting. He made a specch, or several speeches to the Musourians; but instead of being of an inflammatory character (he soi) they were rather ultra-conservative in tone and

spirit
As he will call witnesses to substantiate these statements, which, however, I am ready to believe without any other evidence than his word, I will not anticipate the testimony on this point by staring the "points" he made in his remarks to the Missurians on the 30th of

March.
Yesterday afternoon the Congressional Investigating Commission held a secret session. Eye-witnesses of the cowardly murder of Mr. Brown of Leavenworth were examined under oath. The men who murdered him have never been indicted yet, for they were mem-

bers of the "law and order" party, &c.

I wert over to Pratte County immediately after din-rer, morder to ascertain whether any companies of armed men were leaving the State to aid in enforcing the Draconian code of the Barons of Kansas.
I could ascertain nothing at Weston. I therefore vent to the vicinity of Platte Ci

ouse of a Pro-Slavery man, and directed and listened the conversation of half a dozen loangers who were Congregated around the door.

One of them remarked that he had been at Platte

One of them remarked that he had been at Platte City in the forenoon, and had seen "Old Dave" there, who said that he "didn't intend to go over to Kansaa "again till there was fighting to be done, and then, by "G-d, he would be round." I slept in a house near the banks of the Missouri, and returned to this city about ten o'clock. I met Mr. John Hutchinson, who left Lawrence on Thursday

John Hutchisson, who left Lawrence on Taursday morning and arrived here last night.

He was only by the citizens of Lawrence with a note to Col. Summer, commander of the troops at Fort Leavenworth, requesting him, if he could not assist the citizens in defending their town, at least to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob which threaters it from proceeding to sanguinary extremities.

The majority of the Investigating Committee also d on Col. Summer for the same purpose this morn He replied, he wished he could do something had no power to move without orders.

Mr. Hutchinson says that a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on Wadnesday morning, to see of Lawrence was held on Wednesday morning, to see if any peaceable measures could be taken to prevent the meb which threaters them from coming into town. On Tuesday evening Mr. Cox, a Pro-Slavery citizen of Lawrence, at the request of Mr. William-Hutchivsen, west up to Lecompton for the purpose of ascertaining from the Marshal, I. B. Donalson, if anything could be done, peaceably, to prevent the monster passe be had summoned from entering the city. Mr. Cox stand with Mr. Donalson till night, and returned to Lawrence on Wednesday morning. He said that he area of Mr. Donalson is he said the sales for con-

turned to Lawrence on Wednesday morning. He said that he asked Mr. Donalson if he would be able to control these men if they entered the town?

Mr. Donalson replied, "I don't know that I can."
He then asked the Marshallif anything could be done on the part of the people of Lawrence to prevent them from coming in with so large a force.

Mr. Donalson realisations there demands must be

Mr. Donalson replied that three demands must be complied with before he would consent not to enter Lawrence with all his forces. These demands are: First—That every man against whom a process is issued should be surrendered.

Second—That all the munitions of war in Lawrence

ould be delivered up.
Third—That the citizens of Lawrence should pledge

macives intilicitly to obey the present enactin Kansos, test caths, taxes and all. Kannas, test came, taxes and all.

I pon receiving this reply, the citizens beld a public esting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, the subsuce of which is thus given by Mr. Hutchinson, who as one of the committee appointed to draw it up:

"We have remails infortation that large armed

We have remade info orers have collected, in pursuance of your proclams, on, award Lawrence; and in order that there may be o misunderstanding, we wish to know what your de

to mismadestancing, we wish to know what your de-mands upon this people are.

"We say, most truthfully and most earnestly, that the Marsial, and every person acting under him, will be allowed to execute any legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and, if called upon, we are

eady to serve as a posse in making these arrests.
" We further promise that there will not now, nor at any future time, be any recistance to law; and we only await the opportunity to testify our fidelity to the Unio

claim to be law abiding and order-loving citizens, and we ask that this community be profested by the constituted authorities."

Mr. Cox returned to Mr. Donelson with this letter

and came back at night. He said the Marshal would reply in the morning.

This letter was sent on Wednesday for noon to Mr. Boraker, and on Thursday morning Mesers, W. L. Roberts, C. W. Babcock and Josiah Miller went up to

Receive, C. W. Babcock and Josian Miler went up to Lecumpton to obtain the Marshal's answer.

Mr. Harchinson left Lawrence with a note to Col. Sun ner at the time the committee left for Lecompton.

Mr. Whitney, a chizen of Lawrence, was dispatched by the people there has night about neighight, and reduct to Lauvenworth in five hours, with a note to the Congressional fewest gating Committee, asking them to

use their exertions to induce Coi. Summer to protect the city.

Mr. Josiah Miller was one of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Donalsen for his reply to the note by the people of Lawrence. He went to Lecompton with his colleagues and saw the Marshal.

The purport of the Marsha's answer was that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know his demands when he came.

that he regarded them as rebeis and traitors, and that they should know his demands when he came. When they were ready to return the Marshal gave them a written pass. When the committee were a short distance from Lecompton, they were overtaken by an armed com-pany of men who ordered them to halt. Their leader stepped up to Mr. Miller and said: "I want you to go back with us." Messrs. Roberts and Babcock wished to return with him but the company compelled them to proceed to

im but the company compelled them to proceed to Lawrence.
When arrested Mr. Miller showed them the Marshal's

pass. The leader said he didn't care a damn about the Marshal, he must go with him. No writ of any kind by a mob at Westport or Kansas Cay, on Wednesday. Mr. Jenkins is a Free-State man, but has never taken an active part in the movements of the Squatter party.

on active part in the movements of the squatter party. No warrant of course, for he was arrested in Missouri.

Mr. Brown, editor of The Herald of Freedom, was at Westport under arrest at the latest dates. No warrant of course, for he was arrested in Missouri.

A mob was in pursuit of Mr. G. P. Loweey, Gov. Reeder's private secretary, but he escaped down the river in disguise.

Correspondence of The Daily St. Louis Intelligencer.

Correspondence of The Dately St. Lowis Intelligencer.

Postacript of a letter datel at:
PARKVILLE, Mo., Friday, May 16, 1856.

Trepare for an awful shock. Hold a steady helm, or
the old ship will be wrecked. Armed men are rushing
into the Territory. The destruction of Lawrence is
meditated. Civil war is just upon us. Counters, just
from Lawrence, say they have from 1,000 to 1,500 men,
while they number from 800 to 1,000 around the place,
but increasing fast. It is thought the destruction of but increasing fast. It is thought the destruction of the Committee and evidence is one cause of the out-break, or at the bottom. We pray the Almighty God-to avert these dreadful evils. The secret border league are at the head of this affair. It is expected to result in district. The surras on both sides are dan-gerous men. Strike beldly for the Union of this great country, and may God bless you.

gerous men. Strike beliefly for the Union of this great country, and may God bless you. It is said the ladies of Lawrence are arming. The Platte City cannon and many men have gone over; none have yet gone over from Parkville. It is not advised by the masses; most good citians are

against it. Brown, of The Herald of Freedom, has been arrested at Katsas; he feels bituself in imminent per

[By Telegraph.] LAWRENCE DESTROYED.

To the Associated Press ST. Louis, Friday, May 23, 1836. The St. Louis Republican of this morning publishes a dispatch from Westport of the 20th giving an account of an encounter on the road between Lecompton and Franklin. The correspondent of The Republican

and random.

"Mr. Cosgrove and Dr. Branson, while going from Lecompton to Franklin, were hailed by a party of Free-State men, who demanded their fames and destination. Being answered, the commander of the party torned to his men, asking their motto. They replied, 'Sharp's Ritles,' and immediately fired on Cosgrove and Branson. Branson was wounded, when Cosgrove shot the leader of the party through the head, and the remainder flest." remainder fled.

A Free State man was shot at Blanton's Bridge on the 19th. Particulars not given.

It was reported at Kansas City that the inhabitants of Lawrence were preparing to evacuate the place, and had called upon Col. Samner to protect their property. So many men had responded to the proslamation of

Marchal Donaldson, and goue to aid him against the people of Lawrence, that the towns of Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Doniphan and Atchison were almost deserted.

A gentleman who arrived from Jefferson City vester. day informs the editor of The Democrat that a dispatch had been received from Lawrence stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, and a number of persons killed on both sides. He was unable to give particulars.

The Democrat has further information for poo, stating that a meeting had been held there, at which it was resolved to sack the Kansas Hotel at Kansas City. It was understood to be owned by Mas sachusetts men, and so certain was its destruction considered that families were moving out. The citizens of Kickapoo have offered a reward of \$200 for the a rest of Gen. Pomeroy, and parties had gone in search

Mr. F. Conway, a writer for The Democrat, and Gen. Schuyler, while en route for St. Louis from Leavenworth, were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the charge of being fugitives from justice. They were detained until information could be received from Lecompton. Gov. Shapnon had been notified of their

arrest, but at last accounts no reply had been received from him. The arrest was made on the 8th inst, St. Louis, Saturday, May 24, 18 A dispatch from Boonville to The Republican says Lawrence was destroyed on Wednesday. The kotel and printing-office in Kansas City were also demal ished, but fire leves were lost. Particulars are expected

The correspondent of The Democrat at Leavenworth writes: Since Mesers, Robinson, Reeder, Lane and other leaders are absent, the Committee of Public Safety at Lawrence have determined to offer no resistance to the United States Marshal entering the City. Immediate measures were taken to hide all the arms and ammunitions in the town as soon as this determi nation was made known, and crowds of people com

merced leaving.

It is said the Free State men are gathering at Toneks, and will attack the invaders if they dare to exe cute their threats on Lawrence. Settlers at Van Bonsa, cently from New-Haven, will send one hundred men to aid them, and Manhattan about the same number

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21, 1856. A telegraphic dispatch was received here to-day which states that a collision had taken place between the United States authorities and the Free State men, by which the town of Lawrence was destroyed, and a number of persons killed. It has caused the most intense excitement. I saw the President this evening and he expresses some doubt as to its anthenticity One dispatch is dated Louisville, whereas it should come from St. Louis to be authentic.

FROM WASHINGTON.

KANSAS.

From Our Special Corresponds

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20, 1866. The fragmentary intelligence drifting along the wires startles all Washington, and shows plainly that the collapsing sides of the iron tyranny in Kaneas are gradually coming together, to crush between their ponderous walls the Free-State men of that Territory. The monster injustice of grinding them beneath the heel of the hell bounds of Slavery. mailed in the panoply of the Federal power, is be ing consummated. How determinedly the Administration and its Senatorial advisers sustain and push on the engines of destruction is well known here. They are committing is cold blood the greatest of political crimes and enforcing the most disbelical of political persecutions. They are known to be deliberately preparing bloodshed and death for the People of Kansas.

Two questions arise in view of the fac's. The first is: Shall this be done with impunity ! or ale the deed be avenged by the only processes thaters made tyrainy quall? The second is: What sheet the people of Kansas do against the despot so the prepeses and intends to subdue and to crush them There are now, we imagine, but two alternatives gneminious submission or glorious resistance. It s easy for men not in the conflict to counsel. But it s an ungracious if not an anworthy task for a man to ask or advise others to do what, if in their place, ete may doubt if he himself would do. Au individual who has not been subjected to the fery trial